



THE MALAWI NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

1999 JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

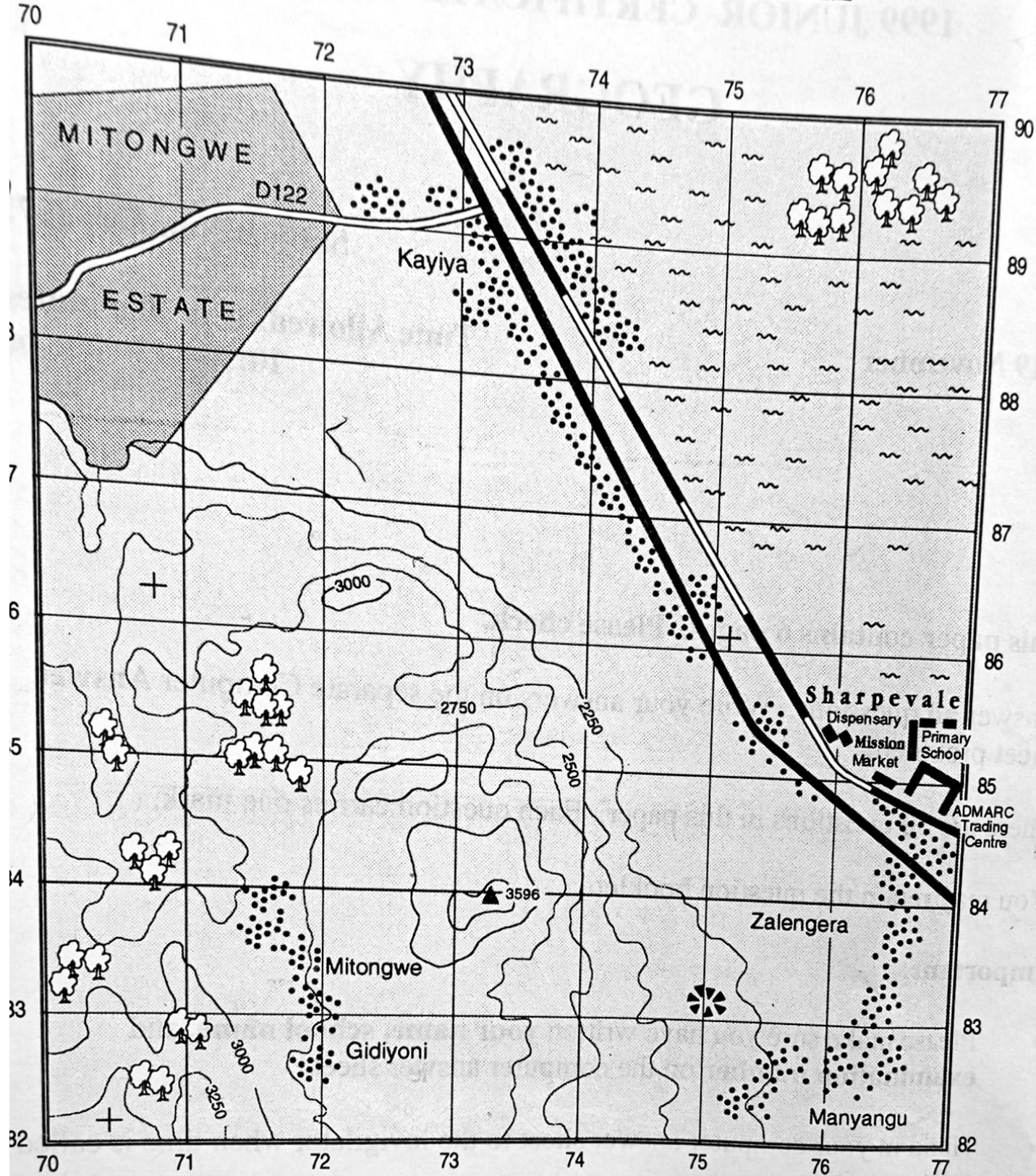
GEOGRAPHY

Subject Number: J073

Friday, 19 November

Time Allowed: 1 hr 30 minutes
10:30 - 12:00 noon

1. This paper contains 6 pages. Please check.
2. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers on the separate Computer Answer sheet provided.
3. There are **50** questions in this paper. Each question carries one mark.
4. You may retain the question booklet.
5. **Important**
 - Please make sure you have written **your name, school name, and examination number** on the computer answer sheet.
 - Hand in your computer answer sheet to the invigilator when time is called to stop writing.
 - **Do not** fold the computer answer sheet.



SCALE

metres

1000

500

0

1

2

3 km

KEY

3000

height (feet)

railway

main road

district road

cultivation

village settlements

light forest

quarry

N

Study **Figure 1** on **page 2** which shows the topographic map of Sharpevale and answer **Questions 1-10**

1. The contour interval is
A. 100 ft. •C. 250 ft.
B. 200 ft. D. 350 ft.
2. The feature found at grid reference 750831 is
A. a river. •C. quarry.
B. district road. D. spur.
3. The six figure grid reference of the trigonometrical point 3596 is
A. 739832. C. 734837.
B. 735836. •D. 732839.
4. What is the direction of Manyangu Village from Mitongwe Village?
A. south west C. east
B. north east •D. south east
5. The length of the railway line is
A. 7.0 km. ✓C. 6.5 km.
B. 6.9 km. •D. 6.2 km.
6. How is the area to the south west of the map being used?
A. arable farming
B. construction of roads
•C. forest reserve
D. cattle ranching
7. What settlement pattern is displayed to the north of northing 86?
•A. linear C. nucleated
B. scattered D. dispersed
8. What activity is taking place to the North East of the map?
A. fishing •C. farming
B. hunting D. administration
9. The area of Mitongwe estate is ___ km².
A. 10 C. 6
B. 8 •D. 5
10. The height in feet of the area in square 7185 is
A. 1500 - 2000. C. 3000 - 3500.
B. 2500 - 3000. •D. 3500 - 4000.
11. The cause of deforestation in Kasungu is
A. drought.
✓B. tobacco curing.
C. industries in the Capital.
•D. MASAF projects.

12. Blantyre and Thyolo have high population density because of
A. fertile soils.
B. adequate rainfall.
•C. employment opportunities.
D. migration.
13. Why is the middle section of shire river important?
A. It is used for fishing.
•B. It has HEP potential.
C. It is used for irrigation.
D. It is used for transport.
14. Why is the south eastern arm of Lake Malawi good for fishing?
A. sunlight is able to penetrate to the bottom
B. fish swim easily
•C. it is easy to catch the fish
D. fishing nets can easily reach the bottom of the lake
15. If a windssock points to the south east from which direction is the wind blowing?
•A. south east C. north west
B. south west ✓D. north east
16. Which **one** of the following is the correct order for rain formation?
A. condensation, precipitation, cooling, evaporation
B. evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling
•C. evaporation, cooling, condensation, precipitation
D. condensation, cooling, precipitation, evaporation
17. When time is 3 pm at GMT, it is 9 pm at Calcutta. What is the longitude of Calcutta?
A. 90°W C. 60°E
✓B. 60°W •D. 90°E
18. Which **one** of the following is a major problem hindering the effective generation of electricity in Malawi?
A. monkeys C. siltation
•B. drought D. machine breakdown
19. Which of the following lakes was formed by crustal warping?
A. Lake Malawi C. Lake Kariba
•B. Lake Chad D. Lake Superior

Continued →

20. Malawi's rainfall pattern is greatly influenced by
- Chiperoni winds.
 - Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone.
 - Sub-Tropical High Pressure Zone.
 - Mwera Winds.
21. The areas where rain forests are found in Malawi are
- Mangochi and Mwanza.
 - Kasungu and Mzimba.
 - Nkhata Bay and Mulanje.
 - Zomba and Mchinji.

Figure 2 below shows the flow of water in the Nile. Use it to answer questions 22 to 25.

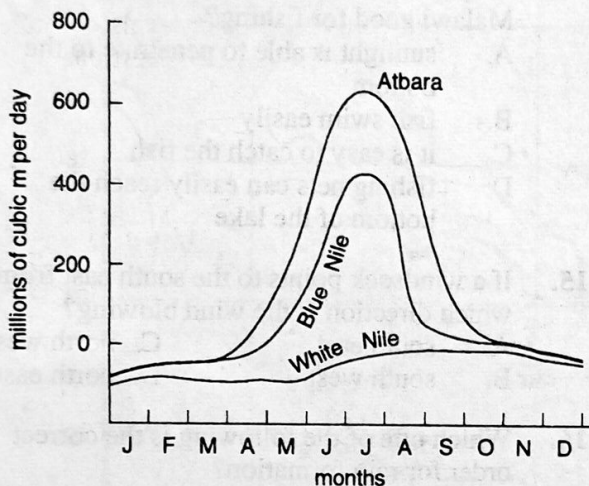


Figure 2: Flow of water in the Nile

22. What is the maximum flow of the Blue Nile?
- 80 million cu. metres per day
 - 100 million cu. metres per day
 - 600 million cu. metres per day
 - 800 million cu. metres per day

23. Why is the flow of the White Nile low?

- It is smaller than others.
- It experiences high evaporation.
- There is high seepage.
- Its water is used for irrigation.

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- 1 and 4

24. Why do the Blue Nile and Atbara have sudden peak times of flow?

- It is the period of maximum flooding.
- It is the time when water is not diverted into canals.
- Heavy rains fall on the upper courses of the rivers.
- The White Nile compliments their flow.

25. Why does the White Nile have a fairly constant flow throughout the year?

- Rains fall throughout along its course.
- There are no diversions of the river.
- The evaporation rate is low.
- It originates from a lake.

Figure 3 below shows a river pattern. Use it to answer questions 26 to 28.

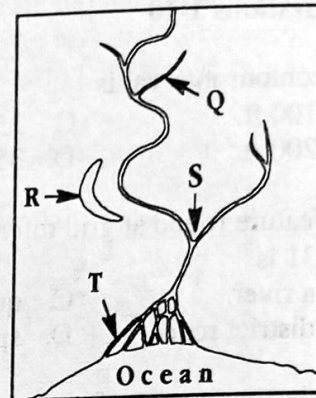


Figure 3 : River Pattern

26. How is feature R caused?

- deposition
- meandering
- erosion
- flatness of the land

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- 1 and 4

27. What type of delta is shown in Figure 3?

- birds foot
- estuarine
- cusate
- arcuate

28. Which letter represents a tributary?

- T
- Q
- S
- R

29. Two very important energy sources for the economy of Malawi are

- coal and firewood.
- firewood and petroleum.
- coal and electricity.
- petroleum and electricity.

Figure 4 shows a type of a cloud. Use it to answer questions 30 and 31.

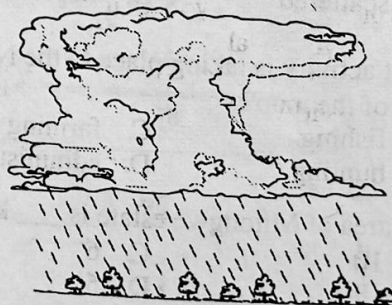


Figure 4: A CLOUD

30. The cloud shown is

- Stratocumulus.
- cumulus.
- cumulonimbus.
- nimbostratus.

31. This cloud is usually associated with

- relief rainfall.
- convection rainfall.
- frontal rainfall.
- fair weather.

Continued →

32. Temperatures are usually low in the morning and evening because the sun
- A. is very weak at these times.
 - B. is unable to generate its maximum heat energy.
 - C. spreads its heat over a wider area.
 - D. is high above the horizon.

Table 1 shows climatic data for Station X. Use the information to answer questions 33 to 36.

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp (°C)	28	27	25	25	20	17	18	19	22	24	25	27
Rain (mm)	89	60	58	30	2	0	0	10	40	64	80	88

Table 1: Climatic Data for Station X

33. The annual temperature range for station X is
- A. 11°C.
 - B. 45°C.
 - C. 17°C.
 - D. 28°C.
34. Station X is located
- A. along the Equator.
 - B. south of Equator.
 - C. in a temperate latitude.
 - D. north of the Equator.
35. The type of vegetation likely to be associated with the climate of station X is
- A. thorn scrub.
 - B. evergreen vegetation.
 - C. deciduous trees.
 - D. desert vegetation.
36. The total annual rainfall of station X is
- A. 428 mm.
 - B. 464 mm.
 - C. 500 mm.
 - D. 521 mm.
37. Which of the following is an example of a tertiary industry?
- A. Toyota Malawi
 - B. soap manufacturing
 - C. David Whitehead
 - D. fishing
38. When air can not hold any more water it is said to be
- A. frozen.
 - B. condensed.
 - C. unstable.
 - D. saturated.
39. Why are temperatures lower at Dedza than at Nsanje?
- A. Dedza is nearer to the lake.
 - B. Dedza has thicker cloud cover than Nsanje.
 - C. Dedza is higher in altitude than Nsanje.
 - D. Dedza receives more rain than Nsanje.

Figure 5 is a graph showing water levels on Lake Malawi. Use it to answer Questions 40 to 43.

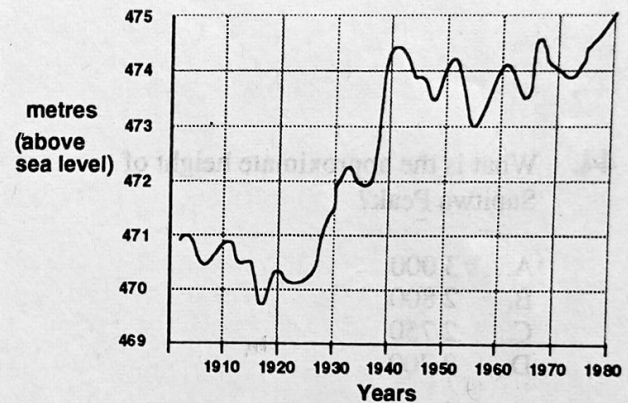


Figure 5: Lake Malawi Water Levels

40. The fluctuations in the lake level are caused by
- A. cumulative inflow of water into the lake.
 - B. amount of outflow from the lake.
 - C. amount of seepage on the lake bottom.
 - D. erratic rainfall.
41. The highest recorded level of Lake Malawi over the period shown was _____ metres above sea level.
- A. 474.0
 - B. 474.5
 - C. 474.9
 - D. 475.0
42. In which year was the lowest water level recorded?
- A. 1900
 - B. 1916
 - C. 1920
 - D. 1930
43. In which period did Lake Malawi increase rapidly?
- A. 1920 - 1940
 - B. 1940 - 1950
 - C. 1950 - 1960
 - D. 1970 - 1980

Continued →

Study **Figure 6** which shows a cross-section of the Shire Highlands and answer the question that follows.

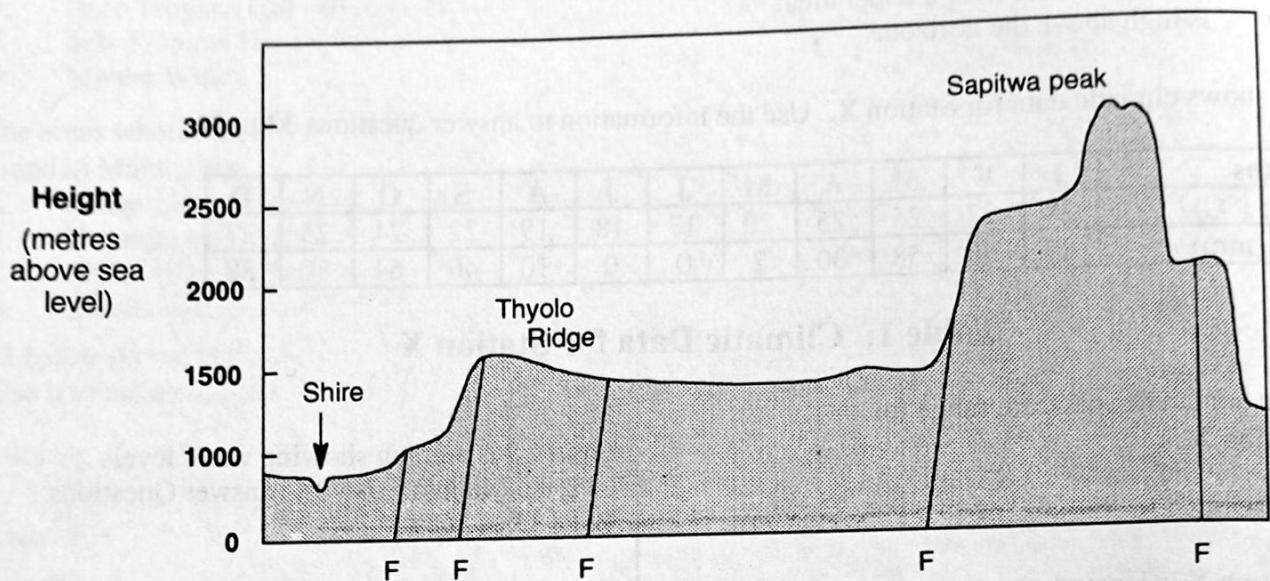


Figure 6

- 44.** What is the approximate height of Sapitwa Peak?
- A. 3 000
B. 2 800
C. 2 750
D. 2 700
- 45.** If a village has 5 500 people and it covers an area of 50 square kilometres, its population density is _____ people per square kilometre.
- A. 150
B. 100
C. 110
D. 50
- 46.** The problem caused by the increase of water hyacinths in Lake Malawi and Shire River is
- A. lowering of the water level.
B. increase in the number of tadpoles.
C. reduction in the number of fish.
D. multiplication of strange carnivorous fish species.
- 47.** The greatest number of elephants in Malawi is found in
- A. Mwabvi Game Reserve.
B. Liwonde National Park.
C. Kasungu National Park.
D. Nyika National Park.
- 48.** The biggest problem wild life is facing in Malawi is
- A. bush fire.
B. drought.
C. predation.
D. poaching.
- 49.** What makes Lake Malawi National Park unique?
- A. existence of villages.
B. shallowness of the lake.
C. presence of the mbuna fish.
D. presence of friendly wild animals.
- 50.** One environmental problem facing the cities in Malawi is
- A. rising unemployment.
B. dilapidating buildings.
C. power failures.
D. pollution.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

NB: This paper contains 6 pages.